THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

PEACE PROSPECTS FADING.

Germany's Terms Repulsed by France.

Count Bismarck's Harsh Demands.

Proclamation to be Issued to the French People.

Election of Constituent Assembly Postponed.

Napoleon's Interview With the King.

Revolutionary Uprising in Paris.

Environs of the City in Ruins.

THE CAPITULATION OF TOUL,

On Similar Terms to Those at Sedan.

Bazaine Offers to Surrender Metz.

Project for a European Congress Revived.

FIGHTING ALL DAY SATURDAY NEAR PARIS.

650,000 German Troops in France.

FRANCE.

Fighting All Day Saturday North of Paris.

BEAUVAIS, September 24, *via* TOURS, September 25.—A great battle raged all day yesterday North of Paris between Pontoi and the Isle of Adau. It is reported the peasants are cutting off convoys of supplies in the rear of the Prussians.

France Will Not Accept the Conditions of Germany.

TOURS, September 24.—The Ministry have issued a proclamation to the people, stating that France will rather bury herself beneath her own ruins than accept the insolent conditions of Germany.

New Developments in Peace Negotiations.

The rumors of new developments in negotiations for peace are confirmed. The Ministry to-day make public the following important information: Bismarck demands as preliminary conditions of peace that all the fortresses in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine be delivered over to Prussia, as well as Fort de Mont Valerien, at the walls of Paris. The Provisional Government considers these conditions absolutely inadmissable, and will immediately address a proclamation to the people of the nation, as well as the Ambassadors of foreign countries, exposing the situation and indicating new measures to be taken for the national defense in view of the harsh terms proposed. One of these measures will be the indefinite postponement of the election for members of the Constituent Assembly.

The American Government Condemned for Stopping French Volunteers.

The Government authorities here blame the American Government, and particularly the local officials at New York, for stopping the French volunteers who wished to sail in the Lafayette, on the ground of the neutrality laws being violated. They say that from all parts of the United States Prussians have been allowed to return to Germany to enlist in the German armies without let or hindrance, and are surprised at this discrimination against France.

Proclamation by the People of France.

TOURS, September 24.—The following news is official:

PROCLAMATION TO FRANCE:—Before the siege of Paris, Jules Favre desired to see Count von Bismarck to know the intention of the enemy. The following is the declaration of the enemy: Prussia wishes to continue the war in order to reduce France to a second rate power; Prussia demands Alsace and Lorraine, as far as Metz, by the right of conquest. Prussia, before consenting to an armistice, demands the restitution of Strasburg, Toul and Munt Valerien. Paris is exasperated, and will rather bury herself beneath her ruins. To such insolent pretensions we can respond but by resistance to the last extremity. France accepts the struggle and counts on her children.

[Signed] CREMIEUX,
GLAIS BIZOIN,
FOUICHON.

The Government has issued decrees that all municipal elections, as well as those for Constituent Assembly, be suspended and adjourned, and all municipal elections which have been effected annulled. The Prefects will maintain the municipalities, or in their inability to serve, appoint others.

Paris Prepared for a Heroic Defense.

TOURS, September 25, P. M.—Ministers Gambetta and Ferry have addressed the following note from Paris to M. Cremieux, Minister of Justice: "Paris is prepared to make a heroic resistance. All parties have united to sustain with energy the Government of Defense. Should you hear through Prussian dispatches that troubles have broken out in Paris, deny it. We have enormous forces of National and Mobile Guards and troops of the line, with munitions and provisions enough to hold out all winter. Let France make a heroic effort."

The Balloons the Only Means of Communication.

TOURS, September 25.—They have commenced sending mails from Paris by balloons. The *Constitutionnel* publishes a note received by this means, which confesses that the city is completely surrounded, and says communication with the outside world can only be had by balloons, one of which will be sent out every week, great vigilance is maintained in the defense of Paris, and perfect order enforced among the troops garrisoning the walls.

At several points strong electric lights are used to guard against surprise, which is evidently contemplated by the Prussians, as they are making a large number of scaling ladders. Near Fort Montretout there was a large house behind which the Prussians commenced to build a redoubt. The Breton Mobiles made a night sortie, and after a hand to hand fight with the Prussians tore down the house. Several of the enemy were killed. Other buildings likely to give shelter to the Germans have been battered down by cannon.

The Government intends to issue a decree for a levy *en masse* throughout Brittany. The voluntary uprising is general. In Tours all the men have commenced drilling.

Order Restored in Paris—Successful Encounters.

Special to the Herald.]

CHARTRES, September 24.—Advices from Paris yesterday by a courier state that order has been restored and the population are energetic and resolved on defense.

There were successful encounters with the enemy on the 23d.

Depredations at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, September 24.—The populace committed great havoc with the estate of General Reille, aid-de-camp of the Emperor, who took an active part in the capitulation of Sedan.

ENGLAND.

Revolutionary Uprising in Paris.

Special to the New York Telegram.]

LONDON, September 24.—A telegram from Tours states that the excitement among all classes was overwhelming when they received the intelligence of the revolutionary uprising of the "Reds" in Paris, and the seizure of the Hotel de Ville, government stores and arsenals. Rumors of uprisings are spread by fugitives from the city, and the wildest disorder and consternation prevail. It appears that detachments from McMahon's army, made up for most part of Zouaves and Turcos, joined the mob in the streets of Paris, and commenced the revolutionary depredations now existing so much alarm. General Trochu and Vinoy, it is said, with a large force of men from outside the fortifications, entered the city for the purpose of quelling the disturbance. These troops immediately came in contact with revolutionists, and severe fighting in the streets ensued, the result of which is not known.

The Environs of Paris in Ruins.

The environs of Paris are now in ruins from Neuilly to Les Terres. The buildings in this part of the suburbs of the French capital are destroyed, with the single exception of the beautiful chapel erected to the memory of the Duke of Orleans. A large force of Prussians now occupy Fontainebleau and have levied 150,000 francs from the inhabitants.

Capitulation of Toul.

The terms of capitulation of the garrison of Toul are the same as those granted the French army at Sedan.

Discussion of Guarantees of a Treaty by Prussia.

LONDON, September 24.—The continental papers almost unanimously agree with those of England in expressing surprise at the Prussians discussing the guarantees of a treaty, the terms of which are yet unsettled.

The French Fleet.

A dispatch from Copenhagen last evening announces the arrival in the Gulf of Lubeck of twenty vessels of the French fleet.

Emile Girardin at Tours—Suicide.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 24.—A dispatch from Tours to-day says: Emile Girardin has arrived here. Cluseret has left for Paris. It is reported that Gaillardet, the Central Commissioner for Marseilles, has committed suicide in the prison of St, Parre.

France Determined to Defend the Loire.

The Government has resolved to defend the Loire, and troops have been dispatched to Orleans and Blois.

Italian Volunteers Arriving.

At Lyons yesterday Italian volunteers were arriving in great numbers, and parading the streets with the tri-colors of France and Italy.

Bazaine Offers to Capitulate.

LONDON, September 24.—The following significant dispatch has just been received:

"BRUSSELS, September 24, Noon.—Bazaine has offered to capitulate at Metz, on condition that he be allowed to take his baggage and arms. He engages not to take up arms for three months."

Robbery and Murder Common in Paris.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 24.—A Paris letter of the 20th, received to-day, says sheds to serve as barracks were in course of erection on the boulevards for troops, but are still incomplete. The French officers of the guard remark bitterly that this is how they do things in France, instead of working night and day, we are never prepared, but always too late until the Prussians surprise us. The districts of Belleville, La Chapelle and La Villette present a most unin viting appearance. Throughout the boulevards of those names every rough I passed carried a fusee—a strange sight in Paris, where, within a few weeks, weapons of any kind were forbidden except by special permit of M. Pietre. Even sword canes and knuckle dusters were carried stealthily by respectable wayfarers for protection against thieves and garroters in those purlieus where at present we sleep with chassepots and sit on bayonets. Every ruffian can obtain a weapon for the trouble of asking for it. This state of affairs creates deep apprehension, and through out the city the State's prison birds and marauders are already beginning to show their teeth. Three days ago a member of the Guard Mobile, while drinking in a wine shop, exposed a fifty franc note, and was followed, robbed, and murdered in broad daylight. Yesterday two non-commissioned officers were stopped at three o'clock in the afternoon by two men in the uniform of Zouaves. Burglaries are committed with impunity. A few days ago two ladies on the balcony of a house in the rue Lafayette were admiring the passing Mobile heroes, when suddenly the mob discovered a plate of the Eagle Insurance Company on top of the balcony, which bears the impression of the Imperial bird. Instantly cries were raised of "A bas l'aigle," Groans, hisses, and menaces followed. The ignorant rabble evidently believed the plate the Imperial insignia. To the terror of the ladies an attack was made on the house, but the damage was confined to the breaking of the rails and wrenching off of the plate with the points of bayonets.

More Scandal.

The commission charged with the examination of the private correspondence of the Emperor have made a brilliant discovery. The letters tied with rose colored ribbon, confined in a *coffet en Marguerite*, are the productions of, or at any rate signed by, Marguerite Bellanger. That the coquette should write the warmest of warm letters to the Emperor, should she have a chance, is natural enough; that the Emperor should keep them seems absurd. The Republic has taken a peep behind the Imperial curtain, and discovered not only what people knew before, that Napoleon, in his taste, prefers the plain daughter of a washerwoman to the beautiful Eugenie, but also the scandal of which the poor innocents have hitherto been kept in the dark. The Imperial mistress, in one letter, informs Monsieur Seigneur that his name shall not perish. What was to be done? The semi-Imperial infant, when he made his bow to the court, was a knot to unravel which troubled the brains of the police. The President of the Court, M. Devienne, undertook the affair. His judicial robes were laid aside, and as humane daffadils, he persuaded the unmarried mother to exchange. A document was legally drawn up, stating that the infant was not a lenial descendant of Napoleon, for the purpose of securing to Marguerite Billangers the splendid property of Mouchy.

Return of Jules Favre—Southern France a Vast Military Camp—Disturbances in Paris—Gellars in Great Demand—German Cavalry Defeated—The Valley of the Loire to be Inundated.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 24.—Jules Favre returned to Paris Friday morning, having previously, by permission of the Prussians, notified the Government at Tours of the failure of his attempt to effect the termination of the war.

The south of France is a vast camp, the population are arming from the Alps to the Pyrenees. The Messageries Company have sent four of their large steamers to ports of northern Europe for arms and ammunition. The whole expense will be borne by the merchants of Marseilles and the company. Nice and Savoy are arming for the defense of the country.

There is no truth in the story that the army of Paris has revolted, and the stories of firing in the city are believed to have originated in the small arms practice of the new troops which is drilling.

A dispatch from Tours announces disturbances in Paris, particularly at night, fermented partly by robbers and murderers, and partly by hostile emissaries. There have been a number of attacks on houses and hotels, particularly in the Champs Elysees, but General Trochu is adopting very severe measures, and will doubtless repress them.

It is reported that cellars are routing in Paris at 2,000 francs, as places of refuge in case of bombardment. The vast cellars of the cafe Anglaise, Hotel du Lauvre and the Grand Hotel are fitting up into regular subterranean caravansaries.

Tours will be defended after the Government is removed. Its fortifications are completely armed, and the city fully provisioned.

Arrangements have been made for inundating the valley of the Loire as soon as the Prussians appear in force. A bridge fourteen hundred feet long over that river is ready to be blown up.

It is rumored a sharp engagement occurred yesterday at Chateaudeun, fifty miles from Tours, between a force of German cavalry and the Garde Mobile, in which the cavalry were beaten off.

The Army of the Seine will occupy positions behind that river. It is estimated at 150,000 men, with ample supplies of provisions and ammunition. General Wimpffen is reported to have stated that he could not get out through the German army at Sedan, had a plan therefor, and would have executed it but for the conduct of the Emperor.

The efficiency of the bombardment of Strasburg and the weakness of the garrison have both been much exaggerated. There are no signs of surrender, nor is there any belief in the reported assault on the 15th.

King William's Only Terms of Peace.

German accounts state that Bismarck was not averse to make an arrangement with Favre, but the King, to all remonstrances, replied that he had a debt to pay the memory of his parents, and that France shall make peace as she once forced Prussia to make peace, in her capital and in the palace of her sovereigns. Favre returned to bound in honor to the Emperor not to recognize his overthrow through an advantage taken by his enemies or the victors of Germany.

Movements of Thiers.

LONDON, September 25.—Thiers, after a protracted interview with Baron Beust, left Vienna for St. Petersburg Saturday.

Favre's Failure.

The journals published at Tours concur in acknowledging that Favre's mission to the Prussian headquarters has proved ineffective, and declare that the French people prefer extinction to humiliation. Strasburg, Toul and Verdon, the Germans already consider theirs, and demand that they shall remain so; but Favre and his colleagues in the provisional government are a unit in the rejection of such demands.

Victoria Igaores Eugenie.

It is reported the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial have removed from Hastings to Chesterhurst, where a house was hired for them. Queen Victoria wholly ignores the illustrious exiles.

A meeting was held here last night to express sympathy for France, but it proved a failure. Few people attended, and no orators of note were present.

Fighting with Cannon and Musketry in the Streets of Paris.

LONDON, September 25.—The Prussians report, from a hight overlooking Paris, that they have observed fighting going on in the streets with cannon and musketry. Advices received by way of Chartres attempt to discredit the report, but later advices, dated Saturday evening, from Brussels, assert that there have been constant combats since Friday in Paris, between the Reds and the troops under General Trochu. No further particulars are given.

It is settled that a local junta shall rule at Rome until the plebiscitum is taken.

Arrest of Gen. Ambert.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 25.—General Ambert, who commanded one of the fortifications of Paris, extending from bastion 48 to bastion 54, was arrested by his own men on Sunday afternoon, 18th. He was standing amidst his officers, whom he had called together to give some explanations and instructions, when he dropped the remark that he trusted the new battalions of mobile guards, having been formed on the model of the old, would prove as good, regretting that the new battalions could only be supplied at present with percussion muskets. A number of five hundred to six hundred began to cry, "*Vive la Republique!*" He then told the officers he could only recognize a government ratified by universal suffrage, which the Republic had not been. The Captains replied that they could not acknowledge a commander who did not acknowledge the Republic, took him prisoner and led him off to the Ministry of the Interior, where the act was approved. Gen. Trochu has since told these Captains they did right, and deprived Gen. Ambert of his command.

Failure of Favre's Negotiations with Bismarck Owing to the Weakness of the French Government—The Germans Act in Perfect Good Faith.

The failure of the negotiations between Count Bismarck and Jules Favre was due immediately to the extreme weakness of the French Government, which dare not follow its own judgment. The question of recognizing Favre officially was not raised. Favre admitted at the outset that he and his colleagues could give no guarantees of permanent peace, but desired an armistice until a constituent assembly could be chosen and meet. he admitted also that Germany could not be asked to relinquish temporarily any advantage resulting from her present military position, and it was agreed that the negotiations should proceed on a basis that would give Germany at the end of the armistice, if the constituent assembly rejected the terms, the same relative superiority she now has. The agreement commenced on purely military questions, Von Moltke pointing out that the simple lapse of time was an essential injury that must be compensated by relinquishment by France of all material advantages. He demanded the surrender of Strasburg, Toul and Verdun; all three of these because they obstructed German communication, to open these and accelerate the movements of heavy guns, ammunition and supplies. The unexpected moderation of these terms impressed Favre, who personally, it is believed, would have gladly accepted them; but he had no final authority from his colleagues, and returned to Paris to consult. Meantime the state of affairs in the city had grown worse, and the difficulty of maintaining authority was greater than ever. The "Reds" are turbulent, and there is great hostility to any negotiations whatever, and the government were so obliged to reject the proposals. On the German side the negotiation was conducted in entire good faith, but never with much hope of substantial result. There is little hope that any government or assembly, before Paris is taken, would accept the terms of peace now resolved on by Germany.

Will Not Treat with Invaders.

The *Reveille* says: Favre tells us the Assembly must be convoked, so we may treat regularly with Prussia. He forgets the Republic will never treat with invaders, and we tell him plainly before hand we shall regard all deputies who may receive this supreme dishonor as traitors. What kind of a Assembly that would be in which there were no representatives from Alsace, Lorraine, Champagne, or the Isle de France and where is Favre's mandate? The *Reveille* says: No, a thousand times no. The election of October 24 is impossible. It will not take place.

The *Avenir Nationale* foresees great difficulties in the election, on account of hostile occupation, but the *Temps* says: Hail to departments remained firm, that deportment would represent and exercise the whole sovereignty of the nation.

A Serious Appeal.

The *Figaro* publishes a very serious appeal, which may be thus epitomized: We have neither artillery, generals nor soldiers. It is necessary to acknowledge this and no longer delude ourselves with dreams. The hour for fanfaronades is past. All Frenchmen are brave, but a handful of chasseurs de Vincennes is worth more than a whole regiment of men, brave but *maladroit*. Frenchmen weigh this matter well. Meet, consult, resolve, then send men to declare plainly whether you wish war or peace. If you feel you have more courage than military resources, do not be afraid to do your duty.

The *Siecle* protests energetically against what it call s a misunderstanding, this in the elections the country by last summons, says on the day of voting there was only a choice between a republic and some other form of government. The question, it protests, cannot be raised. The Republic exists in law and in fact, and Paris nearly consulted as a party form of government ever has been in France.

10,000 Mobiles Lay Down their Arms.

Our special correspondent at Tours writes on the 20th: All Chasseurs de Vincennes have been concentrated. On Monday the mass came that the railway was cut at Rambouiet and the Uhlans expected at Chartres, whereupon the officer told the Mobiles to disband their arms and go home, as it was useless to resist. The Mayor also exhorted them to withdraw for fear of provoking the Prussians. The whole force immediately dispersed.

Attempts to Destroy Havre.

The Havre steamer arriving Friday at Southampton, brought one hundred French refugees, who report every man in Havre drilling. A Mobile attempted to blow up the powder magazine, which would have almost destroyed the city. The offender was arrested and will be shot.

Abrogation of the September Convention.

LONDON, September 25.—The Pope has been officially notified that France abandons the September Convention.

Chief Command of the Italian Army.

Gen. La Marmaro has taken chief command of the Italian army of observation.

There is no doubt that the plebiscitum will be taken on the 2d of October.

Thiers's Mission a Failure.

Authorized advices from Vienna announce the failure of Thiers's mission. In his interview with Count Beust, Thiers declared that his object was to awaken interest in the neutral powers in the present condition of France, with a view of obtaining favorable terms of peace by pressure on Germany. Beust replied that Austria, with the best wishes for France, was powerless, and had been since the beginning of the war, in a condition to take any effective step. Thiers retired disheartened. He was not invited to a formal dinner given by Beust to the various diplomatic corps. Count Schweinetz, the North German Minister at Vienna was present.

Political Prisoners at Rome Released.

A special correspondent writes from Florence on the 23d: The political prisoners at Rome have been liberated, among them Petroni, after seventeen years imprisonment. The bersaglieri occupy the gardens.

The Feeling in Russia.

A special correspondent writes from St. Petersburg on the 18th: Since Sedan the Russian Journals are more timid in discussing the Prussian terms of peace. The St. Petersburg *Gazette* thinks Alsace and Lorraine must go. Other papers say that Prussia might take less. General impossibness of a European coalition to force European situation. The cholera appeared at Nijni Novgorod and is spreading rapidly. At St. Petersburg two hundred cases were reported yesterday.

Journals Attacking the Government.

Several Paris journals of the 21st energetically attacked the Government. The *Courier Francais* denounces Favre as Bismarck's accomplice, and declares that Favre betrayed the Prussians in his paper, the *Electeur Libre*. The *Cloche* advises watchfulness and distrust of the Government.

An Editor Imprisoned.

The editor of the *Pays* has been imprisoned for attacking the Government, and the whole staff dismissed by the Manager, who appointed a new editor Arnould de Blurry.

The *Constitutionnel* says an artillery corps of National Guards, consisting of nine batteries, is to be created, Victor Schoelches commanding.

An Englishman Arrested.

Captain Johnston, an English Embassy courier, was arrested and taken to the Embassy, where he was recognized. The excited crowd insisted that he was a spy paid by the English to give intelligence to the Prussians. He was rescued with difficulty by the Guard.

The Electoral lists of Paris, drawn up on the night the republic was proclaimed, being mistaken for the plebiscitum lists of the year. It is doubtful whether they can be rewritten in time for the November election.

Canards—Wimpffen's Statement—Napoleon's Poverty a Humbug—Project for a European Congress Revived.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, September 25.—The Reuter telegram reporting fighting and cannonading in the streets of Paris is discredited here, as also the stories of the pillage of the residences of persons absent from Paris. Count Palikao, the large a force of National Guards is in Paris interested in the preservation of order for the socialists to venture to resort to arms. It is natural for the Prussians to invent such stories, to operate on the mind of the rest of France, and induce submission.

General Wimpffen's statement in the *Independance Belge* is considered by Sedanites a *coup de grace* to Napoleon, and makes it impossible the Emperor did not court death at the head of his troops as asserted, and that he sacrificed the last chances for the success of the army to his personal safety. The story of imperial poverty and unselfishness is indorsed by the London *Times* as a humbug. Personally the Emperor may be poor, but the Empress and Prince Imperial are splendidly provided for.

The failure of peace negotiations, owing to the declension of the Prussian terms by France, has led to the revival of the project of a European Congress by the Continental Powers. The correspondents of the London journals, yesterday evening, say it is sheer nonsense for Prussia to admit of no intervention in the settlement of terms of peace. If the negotiations have really failed, the only alternative left is a war of extermination.

The Government of National Defense to Remain at Tours.

LONDON, September 25.—The Government of National Defense will remain in Tours to the last.

Permitted to Use the Red Flag.

The radical council at Lyons has been permitted to use the red flag until new national colors are obtained by the national government.

Large bodies of Italian volunteers are collecting at Marseilles.

Bismarck's Great Mistake.

LONDON, September 25.—The *Standard* of to-morrow has a leader saying Bismarck made a great mistake in treating the provisional government with hauteur and contempt. He ought to have welcomed it as the best and hilary for a satisfactory termination of the war. No possible government in France or abroad could sign a peace giving so much and giving it so generously. The permanent conquest of France is out of the question. The occupation of France may be possible if Germany can keep up her armies. Every day the war continues to reduce the ability of France to pay the German bill. Bismarck and King William will regret that they refused to deal more generously with the "gentleman of the pavement." It is not impossible even now that Paris may make a resistance which will compel the besiegers to retire, and the struggle may last all winter. Fortune, with Prussia to-day, may be with France to-morrow. The refusal of France to accept an armistice is politically suicidal. Misgoverned, defeated and defiant, France may well excite the sincere sympathy of the world.

PRUSSIA.

Peace Negotiations.

BERLIN, Sunday Night, September 25.—The conference held between Count Bismarck and Jules Favre on Monday and Tuesday was devoted wholly to an attempt to arrange a truce, pending the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly. Bismarck exacted the surrender of Strasburg, Toul and Verdun, in order that the German forces might be secure from danger during the truce. The French Minister declined these reasonable conditions. No demand was made for the surrender of Mt. Valerien, near Paris.

The Spoils at Toul.

An official dispatch dated Ecoirs, Saturday, says by the capitulation of Toul there fell into our hands 100 officers, 2,240 men, 120 horses, an eagle, 107 guns, including 48 rifled cannon, 5,000 rifles, 3,000 sabres and 500 cuirassiers. A large supply of ammunition, bombs and other war material were also surrendered.

Strength of the German Army in France.

BERLIN, September 24,—There are 650,000 German troops now on French territory, consisting of twenty-one army corps, and but very few Landwehr are of the number. Three fresh army corps are under army, but have not yet left Germany.

The German Terms.

BERLIN, September 25.—A special leader in the *Nord Deutche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Bismarck's organ says: Every sacrifice we have made in the hope of a peaceful termination of Sedan is useless, and only excites the indignation of Germany that her demands should be thus considered by the Provisional Government. The talk of France. We are unable to know whether the Imperial Government made peace after Sedan; but we do know that Germany's previous conditions of peace were different from what they are now. A sight of Paris, and will be different from these before the gates when we are inside the capital. The responsibility attaches to these men, who, having overthrown the existing government, avowed their purpose of carrying on the war.

Abrogation of the Treaty of Prague Asked.

Special to the Herald.]

KIEL, September 24.—The Municipal Council at Hadersleben has voted an address to the King of Prussia to remove the ban which weighs on North Schleswig by the fifth paragraph of the treaty of Prague. The Council at Kiel has resolved to present an address to the King expressing the hope that the success of German arms will lead to the abrogation of the treaty of Prague, which stipulates the cession of a portion of Schleswig to Denmark, adding that the Schleswig-Holsteiners never wished to separate from the destinies of their northern brethren.

BELGIUM.

An American Improving the Paris Fortifications.

BRUSSELS, September 25.—Improvements have been made in the fortifications of Paris under the direction of the American General Ripley. There was a weak spot between Forts St. Denis and Mt. Valerien, which Ripley has protected by an elaborate system of mines, torpedoes, &c.

ITALY.

Excesses of the Romans—Proclamation of General Cadorna.

FLORENCE, September 24.—On Friday the Roman populace tore down the escutcheons of foreign legations, where they were combined with the Papal arms. When those of Portugal were attacked, General Cadorna interposed. He explained to the Portuguese Ambassador and promised his protection hereafter. He immediately issued a proclamation to the people, denouncing such excesses as violations of international law and threatened severe penalties in case the lawlessness was renewed.

In the latest conflict for the occupation of the city of Rome four Papal Zouaves and five were killed, and the wounded are ascertained to be fifty-five in number. Viterbo is to vote on the plebiscite on the 2d of October.

SPAIN.

Senor Orenes Left for Tours.

MADRID, September 25.—Senor Orenes left to-day for Tours, and after a consultation with the French authorities he will return to Spain to organize a battalion of Spanish volunteers to aid France.

Meeting of Irish Sympathizers with France.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—At a meeting of Irishmen last night it was decided to co-operate with the French citizens in holding a fair and festival next week for the relief of the families of the killed and wounded French soldiers. All the Irish societies will turn out on Friday evening in a torchlight procession and make a grand demonstration.

Protest of the North German Consul.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The North German Consul at New York has sent a protest to Washington against what he considers a violation of internal law by the French vessels before this city lying within one league of the shore.

AT LAST.

The Murderer of Nathan Arrested.

Criminated by His Own Confessions—Bloody Clothes and Pawn Tickets for Diamonds and Jewelry in His Possession—He is Found Employed on the Schuylkill Canal.

SCHUYKILL HAVEN, September 24.—An arrest has taken place this morning that promises to solve the mystery of who was the guilty of the murder of Mr. Nathan, on the 13th of August. A young man named Francis J. Kepling came to Schuylkill Haven and took quarters at Epting's Hotel. Almost his first act was to ask the landlord if he had heard of the Nathan murder. He seemed restless, and could not sleep. He told one of the Prussians in his paper, the *Electeur Libre*. The *Cloche* advises watchfulness and distrust of the Government.

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The *Siecle* protests energetically against what it call s a misunderstanding, this in the elections the country by last summons, says on the day of voting there was only a choice between a republic and some other form of government. The question, it protests, cannot be raised. The Republic exists in law and in fact, and Paris nearly consulted as a party form of government ever has been in France.

10,000 Mobiles Lay Down their Arms.

Our special correspondent at Tours writes on the 20th: All Chasseurs de Vincennes have been concentrated. On Monday the mass came that the railway was cut at Rambouiet and the Uhlans expected at Chartres, whereupon the officer told the Mobiles to disband their arms and go home, as it was useless to resist. The Mayor also exhorted them to withdraw for fear of provoking the Prussians. The whole force immediately dispersed.

Attempts to Destroy Havre.

The Havre steamer arriving Friday at Southampton, brought one hundred French refugees, who report every man in Havre drilling. A Mobile attempted to blow up the powder magazine, which would have almost destroyed the city. The offender was arrested and will be shot.

Abrogation of the September Convention.

LONDON, September 25.—The Pope has been officially notified that France abandons the September Convention.

Chief Command of the Italian Army.

Gen. La Marmaro has taken chief command of the Italian army of observation.

There is no doubt that the plebiscitum will be taken on the 2d of October.

Thiers's Mission a Failure.

Authorized advices from Vienna announce the failure of Thiers's mission. In his interview with Count Beust, Thiers declared that his object was to awaken interest in the neutral powers in the present condition of France, with a view of obtaining favorable terms of peace by pressure on Germany. Beust replied that Austria, with the best wishes for France, was powerless, and had been since the beginning of the war, in a condition to take any effective step. Thiers retired disheartened. He was not invited to a formal dinner given by Beust to the various diplomatic corps. Count Schweinetz, the North German Minister at Vienna was present.

Political Prisoners at Rome Released.

A special correspondent writes from Florence on the 23d: The political prisoners at Rome have been liberated, among them Petroni, after seventeen years imprisonment. The bersaglieri occupy the gardens.

The Feeling in Russia.

A special correspondent writes from St. Petersburg on the 18th: Since Sedan the Russian Journals are more timid in discussing the Prussian terms of peace. The St. Petersburg *Gazette* thinks Alsace and Lorraine must go. Other papers say that Prussia might take less. General impossibness of a European coalition to force European situation. The cholera appeared at Nijni Novgorod and is spreading rapidly. At St. Petersburg two hundred cases were reported yesterday.

Journals Attacking the Government.

Several Paris journals of the 21st energetically attacked the Government. The *Courier Francais* denounces Favre as Bismarck's accomplice, and declares that Favre betrayed

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIII DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny,
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny,
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette,
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

VOTERS, LOOK TO IT.

Every citizen to entitle him to vote must be *assessed ten* days before the election. Let our friends see to it that their names are on the list. Call on the assessor for your district, and if you find that your name is not down have it entered at once. It must be done on or before Friday next. Do not neglect it

THE Reform meeting in McKeesport Saturday evening was one of the largest political gatherings ever witnessed in that place. The proceedings will be found herewith reported. This is the first Reform meeting in the "rural districts," and the result is most gratifying. The Reform Movement, which is sweeping everything before it in the cities and boroughs is no less strong in the country districts. During the present week and the week following several Reform meetings will be held in different parts of the county.

THE appointment of Senator MORTON to the English mission is thought to signify a vigorous pushing to the Alabama claims question and prompt and final settlement. Mr. MORTON'S course as War Governor of Indiana, and his course in the Senate show him a statesman of broad, earnest convictions, coupled with great energy in carrying out whatever he undertakes, and are expected to qualify him for fully representing the decided views of the administration upon this question and securing the desired settlement.

TAXES are ultimately paid by consumers; and the problem of high rents, in a no inconsiderable degree, finds a solution in the high taxes imposed by the "Regular" Cliques and auxiliary Rings of Jobbers, who live off the people. Those who pay rent have a special interest in the success of the Reform Party. When taxes can be brought down rents will cheapen. Landlords are frequently accused of extortion; but it will be found that it is the Rings that extort money from the people. Whoever pays a dollar of rent pays tribute to them. Rents will not come down before the taxes are reduced, and that cannot be before Cliques and Rings are dethroned.

THE "organ" says the Reform Movement has no "leaders" and is without a "soul." In the sense of the "organ," this is entirely true. Nothing, in the estimation of the "organ," is led which is not managed by an office-holders' clique; and nothing has a "soul" that is not in the special interest of some Ring or job. The so-called "Regular" faction has plenty of "leaders," and it has a "soul," too; and it is these that make it odious and stink in the nostrils of the people. We plead guilty to the charge of the "organ." In the sense it means, the Reform Party has no "leaders" and is without a "soul." But it has the support of the people, and that is leadership enough. It is based on principle, and that is "soul" enough. We have heard far too much of "leaders" and "soul"—the one corrupt, the other false and black.

WE have said that General NEGLEY did not write the famous speech on Commercial and Shipping Interests which somehow has been widely circulated as having been delivered by him in the House of Representatives, but which was not delivered there or any where else by him or any one; but we desire to qualify the assertion. We have been looking over the speech again, and we have come upon a paragraph which is unmistakably the General's. It is the conclusion—a sort of snapper in the tail of the performance tearing the Eagle all to pieces. Here it is:

"When consummated this work will become unquestionably a sublime element of onward progress, indicating the genius of the energised millions of free men, who, under the inspiration of Christianity and peace, are in this liberal epoch entering on a career of material development, which aggregates the sum of individual success in majestic forms of enterprise unparalleled in the history of the world."

IN view of the special interest manifested in favor of the Reform Legislative Ticket, we wish to draw attention to the importance of placing the county offices as well in the hands of Reformers. It would be doing but half the work not to elect the Reform county ticket—a failure, in fact, to go to the seat of the great difficulty. The County Reform Ticket is composed of good and true men, who, in office, would be in sympathy with the objects of the Reform Movement. To elect any other would be inconsistent with the idea of Reform—another illustration of the homely but expressive phrase, "Saving at the spigot while losing at the bung." To make the work at all complete the Court House Ring must be expelled and the office holders clique broken up. So perfectly manifest is the importance of doing this, that no argument is needed. Legislate as thoroughly as you can, Cliques and Rings will still find a way to fleece the people and line their pockets.

HEREWITH are given the proceedings of the meeting of a large number of gentlemen representing the coal and river interests, held on Saturday, to decide upon their action at the ensuing election. It will be seen that Mr. WALTON was unqualifiedly and warmly indorsed in the resolutions, and the Reform Movement encouraged in most of the speeches made on the occasion. The meeting was at once significant and potential. It represented a numerous and influential class of voters, and spoke specially for interests which have suffered in a peculiar manner from Cliques and Rings at home and at Harrisburg. It is believed, however, that the representatives of these leading interests have uttered no more than what community in general feel, and will declare at the election. While, in consequence of the special opposition attempted against Mr. WALTON—not to refer to the unmeasured abuse heaped on his head by those who have singled him out—the meeting, giving utterance to the almost universal sentiment, pledged itself to support that gentleman, it is not to be questioned that this feeling will be manifested to a very considerable extent for the whole Reform Ticket. What has been declared so excellent and even necessary in part must be good as a whole.

THE COUNTY TAXES.

In our article of Saturday, showing the large increase of expenditures rendered necessary by special legislation, an error was made which needs explanation. We stated that "the millage had been increased from ten mills in 1864, to sixteen mills in 1869." The fact is, the millage for all purposes was the same that year as now, with this difference—that now we have twelve mills for county purposes instead of ten. The mistake resulted from omitting the millage of 1864 the State tax of three mills, the volunteer relief and bounty tax of one mile each, and the poor tax of one mill. All of these taxes have ceased, excepting the poor tax; but the millage is continued in other forms. Our figures showing the large increase in the expenditures of the county are correct, as given—and the fact that they are nearly all chargeable to special legislation is also correct. One important fact in making our statement was wholly omitted—namely, that the *taxable valuation of the county has increased* from $28,876,696 in 1864, to over $41,000,000 in 1869. Thus it is that the tax payers, with nearly the same millage, have been enabled to meet their largely increased expenditures. With an economical administration of affairs, such as could be had if the Legislature would not open the treasury to almost every jobber, *the millage should have been gradually decreasing*, under the increased valuation, instead of going higher. The amount of millage, however, is a matter of little consequence, since the important fact remains that while our taxable valuation has increased over forty-two per cent. since 1864, the taxation still continues to increase, and every tax-payer knows that he is paying more than he ought to pay. With the present valuation the millage ought to be *eight*, instead of *sixteen*; and *it can be brought down to that standard if proper men are sent to the Legislature.*

WHO ARE THE DISORGANIZERS?

The "Regulars" say the Reformers are disorganizers without the slightest prospect of electing their ticket.

Now see how a plain statement will put this charge and those who make it down, and at the same time dispose of this boast of the "Regulars."

A little more than a week ago the "Regulars" sent a committee to the Reformers requesting them to withdraw their ticket, as they said for the sake of harmony and success. It was an impudent request, but it was treated respectfully. Of course it was declined, courteously but decidedly. But, moved by a sincere wish to heal the breach and bring Republicans together in support of one ticket, the Reformers proposed to submit all the candidates on both tickets to the Republicans of the county, those receiving the highest number of votes to constitute the ticket. THIS THE "REGULARS" DECLINED TO ACCEDE TO.

In declining a proposition so reasonable, so perfectly fair, and so manifestly in the interest of harmony, the "Regulars" admitted their weakness and proved themselves disorganizers. In making it, the Reformers showed their confidence and desire for harmony. They were willing to go before the Republicans and leave everything to them. The "Regulars" were not, for they knew perfectly well that they would lose. They did not want harmony excepting on their own terms—that is, on a ticket ground out by a convention which the office holders' clique had spent months in "setting up" delegates to.

The ticket which their convention had set up they dared not submit to the party for adoption. But how can they expect to fare better when the election is held? They simply prefer to be beaten at the polls in October to making any concessions to the Reformers.

Republicans! you see now who are the disturbers of the Republican household—who desire harmony, and who do not—who are willing to trust you, and who are afraid to do so. Hereafter let no one venture to accuse the Reformers with being the disorganizers.

GEN. NEGLEY'S "ORIENTAL SCHEME."

An Explanation Which Makes Matters Worse and Worse.

General NEGLEY inserts in the *Sunday Leader* an explanation of his connection with the Oriental Steamship Subsidy Scheme, which only makes his case worse than it was before.

In the first place, he denies favoring Chinese Emigration, and says he warmly advocated General CAKE'S resolution excluding "*Coolie labor.*" This won't do. The "Oriental" Scheme General NEGLEY did advocate. His speech was on that bill as we have given it. This he dare not deny directly, though he attempts to do so indirectly.

On page 34 of his speech, which he has printed as a "Speech of Hon. JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, delivered in the House of Representatives, May 11, 1870, when it was not delivered there or anywhere else, he introduces that scheme in the following words:

"*And here I may consistently introduce the next important feature contemplated in the provisions of the bill proposing to chanter the* MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY."

On page 36 General NEGLEY used the following language:

"I commend to your attention the following statistical table, showing the number of emigrants and passengers during 1868, 1868 and 1869, from countries laying within the isothermal zone of our Southern States and Southern Europe, *between the* MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY *propose to operate.*"

If there was no other proof, this sufficiently connects Gen. NEGLEY with the "Oriental" Land Grabbing Scheme to which he stood father in the House, as did Mr. MCDONALD, of Arkansas, in the Senate. As we have said before, the speech was prepared as a preliminary prospectus of the scheme. While MCDONALD was advocating it in the Senate, NEGLEY was doing the same thing in the House. To refresh the reader's mind concerning its character, we quote as follows:

2. The fourth section of the bill contained a scheme of emigration and subsidy, of enormous proportions. It applied to the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia; each of which States were empowered to subsidize the company by legislative or individual or corporate action, through deposit of State bonds with the Postmaster General—the interest to be paid semi-annually, and the principal to be handed over by him after the expiration of the year. For every hundred thousand dollars of this subsidy the General Government was required to give the respective States appropriating the money *one hundred thousand acres of public lands.*

3. The bill further provided that "as consideration for the construction of said steamships from plans approved by the Navy Department from materials exclusively the production of our own country, there shall be granted and allowed to said Company *for each and every ton, eighty acres of land from the public domain of the United States.*"

This would require 240,000 acres for every vessel, or 2,750 square miles for ten steamships, which such a Company would require for operations.

We take General NEGLEY'S word that he advocated General CAKE'S resolution against "*Coolie labor,*" but he does not deny that he was for promoting by large subsidies Chinese emigration, for he would have to blot from existence the "Oriental" bill, as well as his speech in support of it. The General draws a distinction between "Coolie labor" and systematic subsidized Chinese emigration, and is entitled to all the benefit the attempt affords him. That he was for the land subsidies provided in the "Oriental" bill, it would also be impossible to deny, for even the portions of the speech he quotes in the *Leader* are intended, as any one can see, for argument in support of the subsidies, as we have given them above.

So we have Gen. NEGLEY convicted of direct and immediate connection with the "Oriental" bill, subsidies, emigration and all, and that it was this bill on which his speech was made.

But Gen. NEGLEY parades certain amendments to the bill he offered in the House. We are glad he has referred to this branch of the subject. The bill appeared originally in the Senate. When it was pending there NEGLEY'S famous speech came out, (not delivered, however, as he represents). So monstrous were its provisions—provisions, be it understood, to which NEGLEY had fully committed himself, as we have shown—that the Senate immediately laid the bill on the table.

The game being up in this shape, NEGLEY then brought the bill forward in another shape in the House. The subsidies were changed from land to State securities to the amount of FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS! A tolerably big thing, surely. Beaten at one point the "Oriental" gentlemen simply changed their tactics. Surely, General NEGLEY is entitled to all the good he can get out of this part of his explanation, which only plunges him in deeper water.

But the most extraordinary portion of the General's explanation is the denial that he was guilty of plagiarism. Page after page of the speech, which he claims to be his own, we have shown was transcribed literally from the reports of Messrs. NIMMO and YOUNG—figure for figure, word for word. It must be believed that General NEGLEY, by obtaining his information from "other sources," as he avers he did, either worked out a mass of figures precisely identical with the elaborations of these gentlemen, commencing where they commenced, pursuing the exact path they pursued, and ending just where they ended, without the slightest change or variation; that he was inspired with the same thoughts they were, which he expressed in identical language—or that he *did* plagiarize by the wholesale. Few persons will hesitate about coming to a conclusion on the subject.

What was bad from General NEGLEY before, he has made worse by his attempted explanation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In New England, generally, there is not half a crop of potatoes and many fields will not pay for digging. Good eating potatoes are already a dollar a bushel in rural communities, and will be still higher before spring, while city consumers will probably have to pay any price that dealers may be inclined to ask. It will be time enough, however, to commiserate potato consumers next winter, when we know the worst about the short supply and nigh prices.

Another interesting insurance case has just been decided in the courts, this time in New York. The Equitable Life Insurance Company of that city refused to pay a $5,000 policy on the life of one Horton, who fell from a wagon, while drunk, and received fatal injuries, the ground of refusal being that the insured, when he took out the policy, gave a written warranty that he was not addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, claiming that this warrant was evidently false, and that they would not have insured a man who was habitually intemperate. Judge Daly decided, however, that the warrant was affirmatory, not promissory, and that it bore reference only to the time when it was made, and, of course, that the fact that the deceased came to his death afterward while intoxicated did not invalidate the claim.

Exclusive of four floating batteries intended for coast defense, the entire list of British iron-clads comprehends forty-seven ships. Their aggregate tonnage amounts to 179,141; their horse-power is represented by 39,840; the total number of guns carried is 651, representing a weight of broadside of 61,668. The greatest mean draught of water is that of the Northumberland, 27 feet, and the least is that of the Viper, 10 feet 11 inches. Twenty-eight out of the forty-seven draw over 24 feet of water, or as much as the Great Eastern. It is obvious that with a class of ships so unwieldy, the favorite British talk about blockading hostile ports to a perfectly unlimited extent, is so much empty assertion.

Virginia is again beginning to go back on civilization and several county judges have set up the whipping-post.

The number of buildings erected in Brooklyn has increased from 578, worth $1,714,200, in 1865, to 2,486, worth $5,592,200, in 1870.

The trustees hope that a speedy and advantageous sale of a portion of the Cornell University lands will soon take place. Such a sale will permit an addition of twenty per cent. to the salaries of the professors, and the establishment of at least five new chairs.

The returns published by the British Government show that the United States have now quite eclipsed Russia in the English wheat market, and forward the United Kingdom more than a third of its whole supply. In five years the increase amounts to 123 per cent., the largest increase in proportion to the quantities sent having been in the import from the Southern ports on the Atlantic. For the present the United States return to the second place on the list of the countries who supply England with cotton, British India being still at the head.

It is said that the Jews of New York are opening schools on Sunday to keep their children out of evil associations, and from being demoralized by a day of, hitherto to them, purposeless leisure.

It has just leaked out that by an act passed by the last Connecticut Legislature, no person can be convicted of any burglary committed in the State prior to July 5, 1870. At that date a law was passed fixing for the crime of burglary a penalty different from that of any preceding law, and consequently annulling all such laws. Of course it is impossible, under the new law, to try criminals whose offenses were committed under the old, and the worst feature of the case is that this error was intentional. A number of lawyers, who had cases pending under the old laws, went to New Haven and secured the services of a distinguished member of the bar and of the House, who succeeded in getting the law passed so as to acquit their clients and defeat the ends of justice. Now, cannot some law be devised for punishing these unjust lawyers in place of their clients?

It is a singular fact that the three most notoriously Democratic cities in the State of Indiana—Fort Wayne, Vincennes and New Albany—have grown at a slower rate than any others during the last decade.

The State Geological Survey has found in Sullivan county, Indiana, a copper ax and copper chisel, supposed to be of Aztec origin.

The Universalists have in church property $5,000,000. Church expenses, $600,000. Property and investments of schools and colleges, $1,685,000. Investments in charities and missions, $85,000; $985,587 were expended during the past year. The denomination has three colleges in operation, in which is invested in buildings, libraries, &c., $1,723,150, and two colleges in process of completion, whose total assets are $1,000,000. The Universalists also have six academies, the total valuation of which is $355,000, two theological schools, and one divinity school.

St. Landry, near New Orleans, has a physiological phenomenon in triplets, one of them is black, another white, the third a mulatto.

The Postoffice Department, reversing its last winter decision, has decided that publishers may mail copies of their papers to regular subscribers, with posters, all in the same package, at the regular rates of postage for miscellaneous printed matter.

The Canadians have seized six American vessels, valued at $50,000, under their fisheries laws.

Mr. Applegarth, the Secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners' Association of England, and the German tailor, Mr. Fesaring, the Secretary of the famous European society of workingmen, are European correspondents of the New York *World* just now.

Negotiations are in progress for a money order system between the United States and Great Britain, and this desirable event will doubtless be speedily accomplished.

A Brussels carpet factory is to be built in Worcester, Mass.

A new institution, the National University, is proposed in Washington for the higher education of woman.

The Government yacht America has been withdrawn from next week's races for Ashbury's silver cups, and is to be put on more lumb-drum service.

General Sigel declines all invitations to speak in this campaign.

Rev. Dr. Ewer, of Christ Church, Fifth avenue, New York, was recently arrested in Paris as a Prussian spy, and thrown into prison, where he was kept for two days, when he was liberated through the influence of the American Minister. He was seen in the streets, pencil and sketch-book in hand, making drawings of some of the public buildings. They thought he was making sketches of the fortifications for Prussian use.

When the Prince Imperial reached Namur, in Belgium, he learned, for the first time, the true state of affairs. The Count de Baillet, Governor of that place, announced to him tenderly the surrender of his father, the flight of his mother, and the fall of the empire. The poor boy buried his head in his hands, and, remaining in deep grief for a few minutes, rose and said, "Never mind, if only France remains."

PERSONAL.

The resignation of E. B. Phillips, for years General Manager and President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, is reported.

Berrit Smith has purchased the only tavern in Petersboro, New York, and, with the laudable design of promoting temperance in the village, he has turned the bar-room into a reading-room.

S. J. Meany, the ex-Fenian convict, has returned to stump New York for the Democrats and aid them in the Presidential canvass.

Caroline Richings opens the English opera season at Chicago, October 3d, and after two weeks goes to New York.

Bill Arp, the Georgia humorist, has been nominated for Congress.

It is announced that in pursuance of his idea that the President of the United States should advise himself personally as to the wants and opinions of the different sections of the country, President Grant will spend January, February and next May, and spend about a month on the Pacific coast.

The Boston *Post* says the approach of the new term at Harvard College is unmistakably indicated by the orders received by telegraph from the students in various parts of the country to secure available seats at the Boston Theater to witness the performances of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe.

Senator Sumner is preparing a new lecture, which he will deliver in several of the large cities, and he says: "I should be preparing for the meeting of Congress, but preparing in the only way I have of adding to my small means. I do not think I shall lecture after this season."

Admiral Porter has asked Secretary Robeson to be relieved of further duty at the Navy Department, on account of ill health.

Murat Halstead writes from Paris: "We have been crediting France with good government, though too much of it. The fact is that not only was the Government odious in its meddlesomeness, it was inefficient in essentials—infamous possibly, certainly incompetent."

Phœbe Cary has resigned the editorship of the *Revolution*, which continues to cost more than its revenue, and has Mrs. Laura Curtis Bushrod as editor.

Leon Gambetta, who now makes and unmakes Prefects and Mayors, and rules the whole hierarchy depending on the Home Office, is the son of a dealer in hardware in the south of France, and was unknown to the public until the day, less than two years ago, when he pleaded the cause of those students arrested for the Bandin demonstration. Less than three years after he was unable to attend the political parties of one of the Republican female celebrities, because he could not procure a dress coat and white tie.

A Long Branch letter, after noting that the cottages there are not a bit cottage-like, notes their names: John Hoey's place is called "Hollywood," because holly is the rarest kind of wood to be found there. Hon. Lester Wallack calls his place "The Hut," because it is so far removed from a hut as Buckingham Palace from a Mexican "lone." The climax as a misnomer is Mr. James W. Gerard calling his place the "Black Forest," and Mr. Alexander his "The Grove," when on neither grows a shrub a foot high. I might continue on this line indefinitely, being up with the "West End Hotel," which bears this name, doubtless, because its locality is exactly at the reverse point of the compass.

IN reply to the President's opinion that the Shurz, or Liberal Republicans in Missouri, are dividing the party, their organ, the *Missouri Democrat*, says that they helped to elect a President, not a Pope to dictate to them; that the party in the State, for whom they shall vote for Governor and State officers, and that the election will show General Grant and the Republican party of the nation, that if they want to repudiate those who vote for Gratz Brown. They are strong enough to get along without Grant, it says, but he is not strong enough to get along without them.

THEY ARE COMING.

Chinese Emigration—A word to Iron Workers.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The following item appeared among your telegraphic dispatches Friday morning. Does it not explain itself?

"Sixty-eight Chinese coolies arrived at Belleville, New Jersey, Tuesday night, for the laundry of A. M. Hervey. He employed about one hundred women, and became disgusted with the wages he had to pay them, and started for San Francisco. At Omaha he met Koopmanschap and tried to obtain laborers from him. Koopmanschap said that he had now on hand orders to supply Eastern capitalists with over two hundred thousand coolies, and had, within six weeks, rejected applications for over sixty thousand."

Now, Mr. Editor, is this the plan which General James S. Negley proposes by subsidizing a line of steamships to carry into effect? Are these the people who are to fill our workshops and drive American citizens, both white and colored, from their legitimate avocations? Can men who labor daily vote to put a man in the position of Representative to Congress, who will use his influence to subsidize lines of steamships to engage in the importation of coolie laborers into the workshops of the nation? Has not General Negley betrayed the working people of the country by engaging in this outrageous traffic? Having always voted the Republican ticket, and proposing to continue to do so, I claim the right to squirm under this betrayal, and to give the right to vote for Major William Frew, a *Radical* Republican as against a *Ring* Republican who two years ago reached the stage of "manhood's *highest* expectation." Permit me to subscribe myself a Blue-Stocking.

"CAST IRON TOM."

WHO'S HUGH FLEMING?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On Thursday night Sheriff Hugh Fleming asked unceremoniously, "Who is Joe Walton?" and followed the question up by answering "He was a coal boat pilot." Now, I am not aware that to be a coal boat pilot prevents a man from being honest or a gentleman.

In turn it might be asked, "Who is Hugh Fleming?" and answered "He is the nephew of his uncle, whose hostler and carriage driver he was before that uncle left the Penitentiary."

After the Captain's remarks about Mr. Walton, the following dialogue occurred between some of the soldiers who served under Fleming:

First Soldier—Say, John, is that Captain Hugh Fleming of our old company?

Second Soldier—Why, certainly it is.

First Soldier—Let me see; where was he when we were in the fight at Drainsville?

Second Soldier—Why—ha! ha!—don't you know that he was in Washington hunting for a boarding house?

First Soldier—Oh, yes, I do remember; ha! ha! He was great on hunting boarding houses when there was any danger of a fight.

Third Soldier—You bet.

First Soldier—What become of him when we were ordered to the Peninsula?

Second Soldier—Why, he resigned and came to Pittsburgh. He thought that boarding was cheaper and quieter here than at the front!

About a dozen soldiers who went out under the Colonel, and joined in a hearty laugh over this suggestive and witty sally. He is an excellent gentleman to abuse Mr. Walton.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

A WAR INCIDENT.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Once upon a time, during the late war, a certain general, then holding a command in our Western army, upon the occasion of a visit to Louisville, Kentucky, took it into his head to hold a reception or "levee." It is not recorded that any one particularly wished to be "received" by the aforesaid general, but, nevertheless, the reception was held. The Gait House was the scene thereof.

Among the invited guests was the late Geo. D. Prentice, editor *Louisville Journal*. Wine in abundance was set before the guests. The General is somewhat noted for his wine suppers, by the way. In the course of the evening it so fell out that too much of the intoxicating beverage got too near the top of Prentice's head, and the result was—a quarrel between that gentleman and the General. When wine is in, wit is out, Prentice's tongue was loosened and could not be stopped. Leaving the hotel, he took a position on the curb-stone on the opposite side of the street and proceeded to "ventilate" the General. History does not record all that he said. One thing he did say, however, he charged that all the "puffs" in favor of the General's military achievements which had appeared in his (the speaker's) paper during a short period previous, *had been written or dictated by the General himself.*

So much for the manner in which some folks seek to make themselves known in fame.

It would not be proper to state the General's name here in his own district.

HISTORY.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Freiheits Freund*, of Saturday, has the following about John A. Scott, the "Regular" candidate for County Commissioner. It says:

"* * * According to the principle that 'the sin makes sacred the means,' it is talked around that Mr. Scott when in office will use all means to prevent the issuing of licenses to tavern-keepers, and that he is (horrible!) a temperance man."

Not a word of all this is true, nor can it be traced to any reliable source, and Mr. Scott accounts this saying to those damnable election tricks which are used by the opponents, in one or the other form, at all elections.

Mr. Scott is, according to the *Freiheits Freund* an opponent of the temperance cause, and a friend of whisky. That will do. JUSTICE.

THE FIVE MILLION FUND.

Some Corrections.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

My attention has been called to an article in the last *Sunday Leader*, in reference to "the Five Million Fund," and the action had in the Allegheny Presbytery on the subject. As said article is incorrect in several particulars, please insert in your valuable paper a fair statement of what occurred, as follows:

The question before the Presbytery was this: Shall we recommend an increase of the salaries of the professors of the Seminary on the ground that "they are overworked and underpaid?" The increase which had been suggested is correctly stated at $1,000.

It is true that I did inquire of Rev. Mr. Lowary, who is the agent appointed to raise the additional $1,000 for the four professorships, what was the pre-sent salary of each professor." It is true that Mr. Lowary, appearing to be not provided on the question, Allen referred to my question, "it is $2,000 per annum." Dr. Allen did not say that "each of the professors has a pastoral charge, for which he receives $1,500 a year." The amount of his salary from his pastoral charge, was not stated to the Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Lowary, the agent to collect the $1,000 for the four professorships, did say that the professors were "overworked and underpaid," on this they were obliged to have a pastoral charge in order to increase their salary, so as to live on it. To this statement, I make several objections:

One of the professors is well known to be a man of large property—some say $30,000. If report says true, he could live well without any salary from either Seminary or congregation. It cannot, therefore, be a *matter of necessity* with that professor to have a pastoral charge, in order to increase his salary, so as to live on it. It was replied; "Would you have him draw on his private funds?" Why not, if he owns some $30,000 worth of property? That is what Dr. McKinney and others are doing. The Doctor gets $1,200, as I am informed, and gives half of it to an assistant, so that his salary is only $600. Yet the Doctor told us that he spends more than $2,000 every year. Of course he makes $1,400 from his private income. If the Doctor is Librarian at the Presbyterian book rooms,

I further argued that the professors are not overworked and under-paid in the Seminary—because they work only seven months in the year; again, substantially the same lectures are repeated year after year, so that after the first few years of preparation, their "overwork" is mere A. B. C. In proof, a student told me that after he got Prof. Hodge's "outlines of Theology," he could always study the next lecture before the lec. delivered it to his class. The book is well known to be a summary chiefly of the older Hodge's course delivered at Princeton. It was also stated that some years ago those Princeton lectures were delivered to the students in this Seminary, nearly, if not quite literally, the chair of Theology being vacant at the time.

Now, if the Professors get for seven months' work $2,000 in cash, and in addition a house in Ho with rent for not less than $1,000, here are $3,000 for seven months, or thirty weeks work, or $100 for each week. This is certainly not "under paying." If they worked during the whole twelve months, or fifty-two weeks, at the same rate of getting "unpaid," their salary would be $5,000, and a little more.

For reasons such as these I opposed the attempt to add another *thousand* to the salary of the Professors. I do not think the "five million fund" will be added, but rather damaged by such an effort.

W. A.

Pittsburgh, September 21, 1870.

ATLANTA, Georgia, was once dubbed "the Chicago of the South, but her growth since the war would almost astonish the "Yankees." When Sherman captured the city, he found that the rebels had burned and destroyed the many machine shops, which had made the point so important as a railroad junction, and had been the cause of its prosperity. From that devastated town has come up a large and growing city, with new and beautiful buildings, which are constantly being increased in number. The Georgia State Agricultural Society has a fine new building five stories high and a hundred and fifty feet square. There is nearly finished a magnificent iron passenger depot, four hundred feet long, and October 17th a superb hotel, begun on March 28, will be opened to the public. This hotel will have three hundred and seventeen sleeping rooms, and will be six stories high, with mansard roofs and dome, and fronts on three streets, measuring in the aggregate five hundred and thirty-six feet. The second Georgia State Fair will be held there, offering $25,000. Such are some of the practical points to the South of the freedom and peace secured by the Republican party.

THE great State of Ohio seems at last to have begun in earnest to work for building up a University that shall be worthy the third Commonwealth of the Union. Having twenty or thirty colleges, Ohio has had none that enjoyed more than local fame and influence as an educational center. The proposition which secured the location in Franklin county is a donation of $200,000 by the county, and $50,000 in buildings and lands at Worthington, with the interest of three per cent. bonds to continue. This amount, in addition to the fund of about $400,000 arising from the sale of the lands donated by Congress, assures a good start for the University at Athens. Although there has been talk of merging Ohio University, at Athens, and Miami University, at Oxford, having together about $400,000 in property, and being partly State institutions, with the new institution. If this should be done, Ohio would then have an institution ranking with Harvard and Yale, Michigan University and Cornell in the amount of available means, which will speedily enable a wise administration to build up a leading university.

A NAIL DRIVEN HOME.

Captain Morgan Disposes of a Falsehood Concerning Major Frew.

To the Editor of the Leader:

In your last issue, speaking of the Reform Republican candidate for Congress, you say that it is reported that Major Frew did not pay as much for the position of State elector as he promised. Permit me at once to acquit both the candidate and the Convention of any bargaining whatever in the transaction. *The position was tendered Major Frew without solicitation on his part, and the question of money was not mentioned by or to him.* The whole transaction was honorable to every party concerned.

Yours, &c.

B. W. MORGAN,
Secretary of that Committee.

MR. ANDERSON AND THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your exposure of General Negley and the Ring entitles you to the thanks of all honest citizens, and I hope while your hands are in you will not neglect the Ring candidate for Senate, Gen. H. Anderson, who certainly deserves more censure than any of them, for no one took so active a part as he did in trying to defeat the requisite legislation to give the city the benefit of interest on the unexpended balance, and no one denounced his present comrades as loudly and lustily as he did.

ANTI-RING.

The Regenerating Influence of Reforms

[From the Philadelphia Post.]

And on the other hand, it is essential that those gentlemen who manage committees and conventions should as clearly comprehend that they must not regard the men who claim that the party needs new life in it, as the enemies of the organization. The ablest and best of our leaders know this, and are anxious and ready to direct to practical uses the great popular longing for reform which has hitherto struggled for expression. *These leaders know that this Reform movement is the second element which will regenerate Republicanism.* They are ready to take hold of this grand impulse, and instead of vainly trying to beat it back, to put it in the front of the battle. This is sagacity, yet there are other men who cannot be made to comprehend anything beyond the rules of a convention. To them party discipline means the whip and the lash. They are worse than the Bourbons, for they forget everything and learn nothing. The events of the past few years have not added to their wisdom.

In a communication in the Sunday *Leader*, Gen. Negley says:

"The attic wit, style and language has been selected with curious felicity. Scattering the sweets of roses possessed by the authors as fully as they are suited to the purpose undertaken, they attest to one source of gratification, that I have risen to the dignity of being hated by a journalist to whom has attained an unenviable distinction in Hudibrastic."

What can this possibly mean?

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We are now PREPARED TO SHOW to our CUSTOMERS and ALL those who wish to have

Fine Clothing

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In FIRST CLASS STYLE, a most ELEGANT STOCK of the

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In this country, consisting of the LATEST NOVELTIES the Market affords suitable for the Season.

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Announce the arrival of their

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FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Also, their usual Large and Choice Collection of

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Ready - Made Garments

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

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Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
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Are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as Low as any House in the country.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of HUGH SALLIE, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M THOMAS DORSEY,
32 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Money Drawer,

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Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.

Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at

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WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.

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A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

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Soiled Woolen Goods,

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Three pair Misses' Hose for 25c.
Misses' Hose at 10c, worth 15c.
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Merino Shirts, at 40c.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 24, 1870.

There is little change at the close of the week to note in the local discount market. Whilst the banks are discounting all the offerings of their substantial customers, yet in no instances are they able to go beyond that line, however strong may be the outside paper presented, and were not the outside market pretty well supplied with loanable means, there would be some inconvenience experienced by parties who are partially accommodated already. If the note brokers can get good "iron paper" in their hands, they soon find ready takers at from 9 to 10 per cent. a year, and there is now a sharp demand for "iron paper" which cannot be supplied.

—The New York *Times* says: The gold market was fairly broken down this forenoon in spirit as well as in price. One or two bearish sellers came into the room and offered sixty-day options at 113 per cent., while the cash price was 113¾ per cent., these options to carry no interest—that is, the seller takes sixty days within which to deliver the gold "clear." If the contract runs the whole sixty days the gold would stand the buyer in only 112¾ per cent. as compared with the cash price of 113¾ per cent. to-day. After these transactions, the cash price broke down to 113¾, re cent., when the same sellers offered sixty-day contracts at 112¾ per cent. The most remarkable feature of the downward movement is that the supply of gold at the bank and on the street for present delivery is daily diminishing, the receipts of the large sums paid for customs into the Treasury office. Another point for notice is that the Exchange on London falls to 109¾@109¾ per cent., and that therefore the bankers who sell gold freely this morning are ready to accept 109¾ less a brokerage for any amount of sixty-day bills that may be wanted. This rate, of course, forbids the shipment of gold coin, so that the only backing left to the gold market is the customs demands, which may, at any moment, be relieved by the action of the Treasury.

Notwithstanding the foregoing situation of the gold market, it is known on the street that several prominent bankers in the foreign exchanges continue to believe in higher gold, expressing the opinion that even peace in Europe will call home a large amount of balances, and also draw from London continental balances which have been left there in that market pending the war. While there is something that is specious in this theory, we doubt its realization on the return of peace. The directly opposite opinion, we may add, is entertained in other intelligent quarters, to wit: that gold will fall, the employment of foreign capital and mercantile balances on this side increased, and our public funds advance in favor and price abroad, on the restoration of peace.

—The New York stock market is in quite an anomalous condition. We clip from the financial columns of the leading dailies of that city the following summary which will be of interest to parties here contemplating sales:

The *Tribune* says the stock market continues dull and weak, and has been without any special feature to-day. The street seems to be of the opinion that "panics" repeat themselves, and many persons believe that it is not safe to operate until after the 25th of September has passed, as that is the anniversary of the "Black Friday" in the Gold Exchange. The "cliques" are making no effort to sustain the market, but are leaving it to the course of events. They are strongly fortified by long loans, and can therefore carry stocks; prices do not go up. The state of the stock market is in marked contrast to this season of the year, and in such a condition of the money market, as money is easy to-day, and loaned at 6@6 per cent., with 5 per cent. as the ruling rate. The railways are increasing in their earnings, the farmers have and are harvesting a large crops, the merchants are doing a satisfactory business, and the departments of industry are flourishing; but the stock market is dull and brokers have little or nothing to do. The "bears" are more active.

The *Sun* says: We do not remember, even during the extreme dullness of the summer months, a time when there was such diversity of opinions in respect to the market as to-day. The operations of the bear cliques, which opened their attacks so vigorously early in the week, appear to have subsided for the moment, in consequence, we understand, of some disagreement among the members of the "pool," although Ohio and Mississippi are forced down ¾ per cent. this morning by ostensibly the same parties, who had publicly announced that they would break the entire bull clique combination within thirty days. A number affect to regard the new movement as an auxiliary of the cliques who are heavily loaded up with stocks, but this does not seem probable, and could only be explained by the supposition that a new and very peculiar device had been added to the list of tactics. At all events, the street speculators and brokers were never more unsettled than at present in their views of the future of the market, and this feeling has almost entirely paralyzed speculation, as well as driven away those who came back into the street full of hope, and with a disposition to treat on a active market. Meanwhile, the leading bull cliques continue to sell their stocks so as to depress prices without seriously depressing prices, and the short interest which became frightened on Tuesday took largely of their speculative ventures.

—The *World* remarks that the Wall street market were very dull to-day under the check to speculation arising out of the bold position assumed by the clique, who are alleged to have organized a bear movement in stock, bonds and gold. The usual course in all such has been a counter one to that in gold; but to-day both markets were depressed by the parties who are operating on the street. Sales of the stock exchange was sufficiently large, which the market was hammered, and many of those were at sellers' options, the moral effect of which is, perhaps, more counted upon by the clique than any direct influence at present; for the money market is so easy that the natural pressure to sell is of little or no moment, and occasioned only by the obliteration of narrow margins. During the forenoon stocks were generally steady, but intensely dull, the transactions being far below the usual average. After the second board, however, the "bear" clique leaders entered the Long Room and began offering down Ohio and Mississippi, as on yesterday, but the excitement to-day was wanting, the repetition of the movement being generally expected.

—The *Herald* says: The only activity in the stock market to-day was in the forenoon, when a leading operator took position in the Long Room, and, amid considerable excitement, sold Ohio and Mississippi down to 32½, his offerings being generally in five hundred and thousand share lots, at seller's option of three to sixty days. The decline so produced was about one and a quarter per cent. from the opening quotations. The general market became very dull, in the absence of the diversion of speculative interest to this feature, and fell off in the desultory business which ensued, and continued quiet up to the time it was announced that the Government had bought three millions of bonds, when there was a general improvement and a more buoyant feeling, with advancing and light dealings and closing at the highest of the day for all of the list except Ohio and Mississippi, which hung suspended midway of the extremes of its prices. The Harlem and New Haven Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the stock and one and a half per cent. on the scrip.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 24, 1870.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson	92	91¾	92	92	92
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Harlem	130	...	...	130	...
Michigan Cent'l	...	119	...	119	...
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central	...	136	...	135¾	...
Cleve. & Pitts	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
Chicago & N. W.	82¾	82	82	82	82
Do preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	83	83	83	83	83
Do preferred	91	90¾	90¾	91	90¾
Wabash	...	...	...	51¾	...
Do preferred	...	...	...	76	...
Fort Wayne	...	...	...	96	...
Ohio & Miss	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Chi. & Alton	...	...	...	105	...
Do. preferred	...	...	...	112¾	...
N. J. Central	...	...	...	103¾	...
Canton	...	...	...	44	...
W. U. Tel	...	...	...	84¾	84¾
Quicksilver	...	...	...	31¾	...
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	...	...	...	66¾	...
Wells-Fargo	...	...	...	89¾	...
American	...	...	...	23¾	...
United States	...	...	...	44¼	...
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Saturday.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92	...	...	...
N. Y. Central scrip	87½	87¾	¼	...
Erie	22¾	22¾	...	...
Reading	96¾	96¾	...	...
Harlem	130	...	...	...
Illinois Central	135¼	135¾	½	...
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	105¼	105¼	...	...
Northwestern	82	82	...	...
Do. preferred	87	...	...	...
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	...	...
St. Paul	83¼	83¾	½	...
Do. preferred	90¾	91	¼	...
Wabash	52	51¾	...	¼
Do. preferred	76	76	...	...
Fort Wayne	95	96	1	...
Ohio and Miss	32¼	32¾	½	...
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	...	...
Adams Express	67	67	...	...
Gold	113¼	113	...	¼

The Bank of England report for the present week exhibits the largest increase in coin for two years. This redundancy of capital accumulating in London, and the temporary investments making in New York on English account, explains the decline in sterling bills. The war telegrams have ceased to influence the gold or bond making. Indeed, there seems to be an entire change of base on this subject, and some of the leading operators are predicting a severe contraction in the London money market as the first result of peace. The New York money market is easy, demand loans readily negotiated at five to six per cent. on satisfactory collaterals. The movement of currency to the west is not heavy and very irregular. The applications at the New York banks are not excessive or pressing, the outside rates for short time mercantile acceptances selling at from seven to nine per cent.

There will be no stamps required on any receipt for money, whether for a large or small amount on and after the first of October. All slight checks drawn on any bank, banker or trust company, whatever the amount, will require a two cent stamp as heretofore; all sight checks or money orders drawn on any private individual, or company, or corporation, not in the banking business, will also require a two cent stamp, if the amount exceeds ten dollars. All notes of hand, and due bills of every description, for a less sum than one hundred dollars will require no stamp on and after the first of October. All promissory notes amounting to $100 and over are to be stamped as heretofore. And all mortgages transferred, sold or assigned after that date will require a new stamp if the original has been once duly stamped when it was executed. All taxes on sales, except such as are now paid by stamps, and except the tax on sales of tobacco, snuff, cigars, spirits and wines will cease on and after the same date. The returns for September are the last to be required under the law as it stands. Licenses and special taxes assessed by the year will run to May 1, when they expire, except the tax on brewers and on dealers in distilled spirits and tobacco.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 24, 1870.

REMARKS—Trade on Saturday was moderately active for the season. Country merchants are beginning to come in more freely. Taking as a whole, the market presented a healthy appearance. The fall trade may be considered as fairly inaugurated. The leading merchants are making very extensive arrangements in order to meet the increasing demand. The rates of most articles have undergone no material change. Groceries—We can report a good demand. The leading houses report a fair business doing. Dealers that formerly visited the East in order to procure new stock, are now turning their attention to Pittsburgh. This is the place to obtain goods on favorable terms, and time and money can be saved by going no further East. We feel safe in saying that this city is destined at no distant day to be one of the leading grocery marts. If you wish to find out the best houses to purchase of, consult our columns, and you will find them in abundance. Breadstuffs—The market was steady with a good jobbing demand. Holders still continue firm in their views, not being inclined to make any concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts were light. The leading houses are well supplied with standard brands. The mills are well situated for custom work, and are running to their full capacity.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; the leading houses have a good stock on hand, and are prepared to fill orders promptly. Soda Ash, refined 55 ₱ cwt., 3½@3¾c ₱ lb. common, 48 ₱ cent. 3¼c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½c ₱ lb.

APPLES—The receipts are steadily increasing; eleven loads were among the receipts. Prices are weak and tending downward. Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $2, $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

BROOMS—Have been again reduced in price. We quote: Shaker No 1 ₱ doz $1 75; Shaker No 2 ₱ doz $4 25; Hurl A No 1 ₱ doz $4 50; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $4 00; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $3 75; Braid No 1 ₱ doz $4 25; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Round Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $3 25; Plain Hurl ₱ doz $2 55, and Western common $2 25.

BUTTER—The market continues firm with a good trade demand. Receipts were rather light and moderate. The principle demand was for choice, which is scarce. We can report sales at 28@30c; medium and common grades are not wanted; prices very uncertain.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market remains steady with a good trade demand at the advance previously noted; choice shoulders sold at 13½c; clear sides at 17½c; clear sides for breakfast bacon 20c. Sugar cured Hams, 25@25½c. Dried Beef, S.C. canvassed 23½@24c; leaf lard 16c; in packet 16½c. Mess Pork, $28 00.

FISH—We can report a fair trade demand. The leading operators have a good stock on hand. Sales were made to a fair extent at the following rates: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $9 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 bay, $26 50@27 00; No. 2 shore medium, $16; large $18 50; in half bbls 50 cents additional; in kits—No. 1 bay, $2 50; No. 2 bay, $2 75; Lake herring $4 ₱ ½ bbl; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $6 50@7. Lake shore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

HOMINY—We note sales in a regular way at 3 @3½c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The market was firm with an improved demand; choice Prime Peachblows sold at 55@58c ₱ bushel; Maryland Sweets $3 75; Jersey Sweets at $4@5 00 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy is improving. Small lots were reported at $2 50@2 75 per bushel. Clover prices unsettled. Flaxseed sold at $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a dull one, prices being very uncertain; we omit figures.

BAKING POWDER—Schepp's, ¼ cans, 75 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 15½c for month; 20c for sixes, and 18@19 for stearine ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb. No. 3 5¾c; No. 2 6c; oatmeal, 5 and 6 ₱ barrel; 200 ₱ bbl; half barrels of 100 ₱s at $5 50.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. Wheat and ear corn find ready purchasers at current rates. The receipts since our last report of this class: Oats 472 sacks; rye 150 sacks; barley 1,124 sacks; wheat 462 sacks; corn 381 sacks. The mills are paying the following prices for wheat: Red winter $1 36@1 38 ₱ bush; white $1 45@1 50; fresh amber 21 30@1 36 ₱ bush. Oats are steady, with a good inquiry for sound lots; we can report sales from first hands at 44@46c; sales from store 48@50c. Corn—the demand is improving, with limited sales at 85@86c; shelled dull, with more sellers than buyers; prices very uncertain. Rye—the receipts have been light; we can report sales at 80c; with more buyers at that figure. Barley—the receipts are increasing; prices are easy to-day, and loaned at 60c per cent, with 5 per cent. as the ruling rate. The railways are increasing in their earnings, the farmers have and are harvesting a large crops, the merchants are doing a satisfactory business, and the departments of industry are flourishing; but the stock market is dull and brokers have little or nothing to do. The "bears" are more active.

The *Sun* says: We do not remember, even during the extreme dullness of the summer months, a time when there was such diversity of opinions in respect to the market as to-day. The operations of the bear cliques, which opened their attacks so vigorously early in the week, appear to have subsided for the moment, in consequence, we understand, of some disagreement among the members of the "pool," although Ohio and Mississippi are forced down ¾ per cent. this morning by ostensibly the same parties, who had publicly announced that they would break the entire bull clique combination within thirty days. A number affect to regard the new movement as an auxiliary of the cliques who are heavily loaded up with stocks, but this does not seem probable, and could only be explained by the supposition that a new and very peculiar device had been added to the list of tactics. At all events, the street speculators and brokers were never more unsettled than at present in their views of the future of the market, and this feeling has almost entirely paralyzed speculation, as well as driven away those who came back into the street full of hope, and with a disposition to treat on a active market. Meanwhile, the leading bull cliques continue to sell their stocks so as to depress prices without seriously depressing prices, and the short interest which became frightened on Tuesday took largely of their speculative ventures.

—The *World* remarks that the Wall street market were very dull to-day under the check to speculation arising out of the bold position assumed by the clique, who are alleged to have organized a bear movement in stock, bonds and gold. The usual course in all such has been a counter one to that in gold; but to-day both markets were depressed by the parties who are operating on the street. Sales of the stock exchange was sufficiently large, which the market was hammered, and many of those were at sellers' options, the moral effect of which is, perhaps, more counted upon by the clique than any direct influence at present; for the money market is so easy that the natural pressure to sell is of little or no moment, and occasioned only by the obliteration of narrow margins. During the forenoon stocks were generally steady, but intensely dull, the transactions being far below the usual average. After the second board, however, the "bear" clique leaders entered the Long Room and began offering down Ohio and Mississippi, as on yesterday, but the excitement to-day was wanting, the repetition of the movement being generally expected.

—The *Herald* says: The only activity in the stock market to-day was in the forenoon, when a leading operator took position in the Long Room, and, amid considerable excitement, sold Ohio and Mississippi down to 32½, his offerings being generally in five hundred and thousand share lots, at seller's option of three to sixty days. The decline so produced was about one and a quarter per cent. from the opening quotations. The general market became very dull, in the absence of the diversion of speculative interest to this feature, and fell off in the desultory business which ensued, and continued quiet up to the time it was announced that the Government had bought three millions of bonds, when there was a general improvement and a more buoyant feeling, with advancing and light dealings and closing at the highest of the day for all of the list except Ohio and Mississippi, which hung suspended midway of the extremes of its prices. The Harlem and New Haven Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the stock and one and a half per cent. on the scrip.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 24, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson	92	91¾	92	92	92
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Harlem	130	...	...	130	...
Michigan Cent'l	...	119	...	119	...
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central	...	136	...	135¾	...
Cleve. & Pitts	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
Chicago & N. W.	82¾	82	82	82	82
Do preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	83	83	83	83	83
Do preferred	91	90¾	90¾	91	90¾
Wabash	...	...	...	51¾	...
Do preferred	...	...	...	76	...
Fort Wayne	...	...	...	96	...
Ohio & Miss	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Chi. & Alton	...	...	...	105	...
Do. preferred	...	...	...	112¾	...
N. J. Central	...	...	...	103¾	...
Canton	...	...	...	44	...
W. U. Tel	...	...	...	84¾	84¾
Quicksilver	...	...	...	31¾	...
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	...	...	...	66¾	...
Wells-Fargo	...	...	...	89¾	...
American	...	...	...	23¾	...
United States	...	...	...	44¼	...
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Saturday.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92	...	...	...
N. Y. Central scrip	87½	87¾	¼	...
Erie	22¾	22¾	...	...
Reading	96¾	96¾	...	...
Harlem	130	...	...	...
Illinois Central	135¼	135¾	½	...
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	105¼	105¼	...	...
Northwestern	82	82	...	...
Do. preferred	87	...	...	...
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	...	...
St. Paul	83¼	83¾	½	...
Do. preferred	90¾	91	¼	...
Wabash	52	51¾	...	¼
Do. preferred	76	76	...	...
Fort Wayne	95	96	1	...
Ohio and Miss	32¼	32¾	½	...
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	...	...
Adams Express	67	67	...	...
Gold	113¼	113	...	¼

The Bank of England report for the present week exhibits the largest increase in coin for two years. This redundancy of capital accumulating in London, and the temporary investments making in New York on English account, explains the decline in sterling bills. The war telegrams have ceased to influence the

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 24, 1870.

REMARKS.—The run of cattle, sheep and hogs was very heavy, and prices, all round, a shade lower. Indeed, the market may be characterized as dull, slow and heavy. Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers brought $7 25@7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25@6 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 25@6 00; bulls, stags, cows and 800 to 1,500, $3 50@4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 50@5 25.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Mr. C. Martin, yardmaster reports the following number of cars cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses received during the week ending Saturday, September 24:

	Cars.	Head.
Cattle	215	3,870
Sheep	157	30,000
Hogs	148	14,800
Horses	6	95
Totals	519	48,765

Cattle.

As remarked above, the run of cattle was heavy, prices lower, and the market dull and heavy. The following sales were reported by leading stock dealers, and will serve to give the general tone of the market for the last three days of the week:

SALES.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Peachy	13	11,800	$4 25
J Yohe	7	5,610	5 10
Mulhall	8	10,000	5 00
Peachy	15	14,250	5 25
Beaty	21	19,950	5 40
E Yohe	7	6,860	5 60
McClurgan	39	38,220	4 25
J M Rodgers	23	18,170	4 00
Klemmens & Auli	3	2,880	5 50
Klemmens & Auli	22	17,380	5 00
H Forde	22	19,250	5 00
H Forde	7	7,280	4 00
Hemmeffer	20	19,160	$10 over 5 00
W Knox	20	18,020	5 00
Kennedy	21	19,950	4 75
McCammitt	29	33,950	5 10
Rodgers	2	2,160	5 00
Quay	6	5,250	4 50
Quay	17	16,660	4 87

S SMITH SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Chnes & Sink	37	42,450	6 75
M Rooney	19	21,060	6 25
S & M Moses	17	19,900	5 70
S & M Moses	5	5,500	5 00
Rody Manns	19	19,950	5 40
Rody Manns	24	22,800	4 25
Rody Manns	19	17,010	5 00
Rody Manns	32	34,880	5 00
Rody Manns	34	36,040	5 37
C Q Briggs	17	16,790	5 50
E L Kryder	21	22,270	5 90
John McArdle	22	22,660	4 75
John McArdle	41	37,180	4 25
Klemans & Auli	25	17,980	4 25

S SMITH SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Chnes & Sink	17	16,815	6 63
M Rooney	19	19,095	6 65
Klemans & Auli	19	19,013	5 25
Klemans & Auli	1 bull	960	5 50

Hogs.

The stock of hogs was unusually heavy, and the character of the stock fair. Eastern buyers made liberal purchases, as did our home dealers. Prices of last week were fully maintained. Weighmaster John G. Imhoff reports having weighed the following number of hogs for the week ending Saturday:

Monday	1,500	Tuesday	2 129
Tuesday	942	Friday	995
Wednesday	1,015	Saturday	251
Total			7,305

Following were the closing rates of the market: Extra, Philadelphia, $8 00@8 10; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 8¼@8¾; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, 8@8¼; rough to common, 150 to 200, nominal; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, 6@6c unsettled.

Sheep.

We give the following sales as reported to us by leading dealers:

OAK & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W Hedges	61	11,370	$5 25
Imhoff & Co	96	18,720	6 00
Imhoff & Co	108	20,220	5 62
Gillett & Co	1	1,950	5 25
Gillett & Co	6	1,200	5 25
Gillett & Co	50	12,000	5 75
W Hedges	153	35,800	5 50
E Smith	86	17,700	5 50
Jacob Rohrer	117	22,120	5 85
Gillett & Co	50	12,500	5 90
Gillett & Co	33	8,120	5 90
Gillett & Co	33	8,120	5 90
Voetter & B	32	6,720	5 90
A Watson	50	11,500	5 75
A Crawford	75	15,750	5 75
Imhoff & Co	40	10,100	5 10

E. SMITH SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
H G Imhoff & Co	88	22,700	$5 15
Sheep	150	31,500	6 00
E Smith	27	6,480	5 75
Pierck & E	85	11,560	5 25
T Rambo	23	6,900	5 25
E Smith	24	5,520	5 75
T Rambo	7	1,820	5 25
A Crawford	75	15,750	5 75
E Smith	55	11,660	5 62

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W Newport	116	22,910	$5 25
P Hedges	150	30,000	6 00
Adams	1	200	4 00
Burch & John	62	15,810	5 25
W Newport	18	4,010	5 25
Watson	1	150	5 00
Watson	2	340	5 00
Beveler	3	510	5 00
E Smith	10	2,100	$5 50
Watson	1	150	5 00
Voetter & Bro	86	20,640	5 90
Watson	1	220	5 50
Watson	13	2,470	5 00
A W Gillett	79	21,220	5 90

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E D Smith	33	7,740	$5 75
E D Smith	49	11,550	5 75
E D Smith	59	11,660	5 50
E D Smith	87	21,323	5 75
Pidock & Erisman	9	1,960	5 00
Pidock & Erisman	84	17,920	5 75
Wm Newport	104	24,960	5 25
Hedges	204	50,980	5 50
A W Gillett	80	21,440	5 90
A Watson	79	21,220	5 90

Sheep.

The stock of sheep was heavy, and prices of good lots well maintained. Common grades went off slowly at prices a shade lower. The following sheep were weighed during the week by weighmaster G. S. Bowman:

Monday	1,009	Thursday	3,701
Tuesday	2,100	Friday	2,304
Wednesday	2,354	Saturday	0,000
Total			20,878

The closing rates of the market to-day may be summed up as follows: Extra, $5 50@5 75; good to prime, $5 to 90; fair, $4 00@4 25; decent to fair, 75 to 90; common, 50 to 75; mean to common, 70 to 75, $2 75@3 00; fool 10¢ and scalawags, by the head, 50@$1 00.

Hogs.

The following are the sales as reported by dealers in live stock:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
T M McCall	107	24,670	4 25
Carvell	39	12,764	4 50
Pidock & Erisman	159	1,695	4 30
McClean	70	27,610	4 70
Hunskbreger	179	31,720	3 90
Hunskbreger	51	10,960	4 00
H Tood	187	14,690	3 50
Aull & Meyers	67	4,090	4 75
P D Duffy	218	15,939	2 90
Gus Mangle	181	15,830	3 00
Pidock & Erisman	304	19,410	2 90
Pidock & Erisman	294	14,749	3 00
Todd	98	8,650	4 25
H Hunt	273	18,720	3 00
Iserick	153	12,240	3 75
P Duffy	72	7,799	3 25
J H Todd	171	8,973	3 50
H Iserick	59	3,540	3 00
P Duffy	41	12,980	4 25

E. SMITH SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Auil & Myers	196	14,620	4 00
J Pearce	107	7,490	4 00
J Pearce	120	9,720	4 00
Pidock & Erisman	224	8,339	3 85
J Mc Cullough	113	8,135	4 00
J Pearce	224	16,410	4 37
Auil & Myers	253	19,240	4 00
Pidock & Emerson	108	7,300	3 62
H Aurell	231	16,170	4 00
Auil and Myers	261	17,180	4 00
Pidock & Emerson	98	6,860	3 75
H Todd	196	13,150	3 00

REINER & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Gorton	238	22,550	$4 00
Auil & Meyers	214	16,270	4 25
J Lotta	181	14,990	4 50
Pidock & Erisman	216	17,520	4 50
J H Todd	197	13,790	3 00

Horses.

The arrivals were all shipped East, none being offered for sale in market.

Milch Cows.

A few milch cows were offered and sold at prices ranging from $38@70, as to quality and condition.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 26, 1870.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Penn. R. R.	Exports Crude per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, September 19	1,593	1,569	3,131
Tuesday, September 20	4,189	...	4,585
Wednesday, Sept. 21	1,966	1,816	1,490
Thursday, September 22	2,598	...	3,179
Friday, September 23	3,376	...	2,252
Saturday, Sept. 24	1,597	...	5,963
Total for week	17,340	3,385	20,374
Since Jan. 1	77,910	109,439	496,399
To September 24, 1870	790,280	112,824	426,683
Same time 1869	594,440	87,714	395,737
Same time 1868	824,506	135,079	359,754

BUSINESS.

The market during the early part of the week was dull and inactive. Prices make buyers careless about operating. Towards the close the market presented an entirely different appearance. Firmness was the ruling feature. Buyers were numerous and anxious to invest. The result was a large business was transacted at a material advance in prices. The reports from the Venango oil regions continue favorable producers. New wells are springing up in all directions. The daily product is now close on to 18,000 bbls per day, or about double what it was one year since. The late advance in the raw material has put holders in a good humor.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	16,230	17,340

The receipts of crude from all points for the past six years, by river and rail, were as follows:

From January 1st to Sept. 24, 1870	790,279
From same time 1869	594,440
From same time 1868	824,506
From same time 1867	661,956
From same time 1866	767,991
From same time 1865	376,745

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,467	3,385
Allegheny Valley Railroad	15,662	20,374
Total	18,129	23,759

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to Sept. 24, 1870, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	87,714	112,824
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	306,737	426,683

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shawls, Alpacas and Silks—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
Dry Goods—James, Kent, Sanford & Co.
House and Wagon for Sale—342 Beaver street.
Drug Store for Sale—Box 570, Postoffice.
Coal Yard for Sale—Box 570.
Model for Sale—A. E. Clark.
Notice—Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.
Situation Wanted—John.
Humphrey's Remedies—Jos. Fleming.
New Goods—Miss L. W. Taylor.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Kts. T.
Meeting—Lodge 45, A. Y. M.
Richmond Prints—Richmond Manufacturing Co.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—September 24
Kentucky Amber Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Opera House—True as Steel.
Academy of Music—Sketches in India.
Fall—Lafayette Hall.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Patent Swing Crib—Lemon & Weise.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Warehouse for Rent—154 Wood street.
Russell Telsher—Rostwick & Vance.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Potatoes, Apples, &c.—Henry Rea, Jr.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
One Price Clothing Store—A. J. Rutting.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Darnall & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Patent Axle Grease—3S Wood street.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
Fine Watches—Bailey & Co.
Houses at Auction—A. E. Silvaine.

CITY MATTERS.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Enthusiastic Reform Meetings.

THE PEOPLE FULLY AWAKE.

The Cause Gaining Strength.

THE TARIFF QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Meetings in McKeesport and East Birmingham.

Addresses by Hon. Joseph Walton, John F. Dravo, David Kirk, Esq. Major Frew and R. B. Carnahan, Esq.

The people of McKeesport held a rousing Reform Republican mass meeting, in the public square, Saturday evening. Speeches were made by Hon. Joseph Walton, Captain John F. Dravo and David K. Kirk, Esq. The meeting was one of the largest of the campaign, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested. The McKeesport band furnished the music for the occasion.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, and the following officers elected:

President—B. L. Woods.

Vice Presidents—J. G. Hilsner, Thomas Plummer, Dr. J. S. Kuhn, Joseph Stone, Wm Seabold, James O'Neal, J. P. Learn, George Smith, Captain A. E. Campbell, David Auld, Joseph Jenkins, F. H. Courson, Joseph Jackson, Geo. C. Miller.

Secretaries—Dr. Hoffman, H. D. Gamble, R. L. Riggs.

SPEECH OF MR. WALTON.

The President, after making a few remarks in regard to the Reform Movement, and the interest felt in the matter by the people of McKeesport, introduced Joseph Walton, who was received with applause. Mr. Walton made an able and forcible speech, in which he discussed the Reform Republican Movement and the causes that had started it. He spoke of the vast amount of corruption that had crept into the Republican party of Allegheny county. Especially in the management of county affairs there had been many abuses that needed correction, and annually increased upon the Court House, where men received such enormous salaries for comparatively little labor. Let the people look into these matters, bring such enormous salaries at the expense of the party, and they will say that the party would have to be purified or go into bankruptcy and pay only a few mills on the dollar.

In reference to that the speaker said: "I have heard villified through the *Gazette*, and they have been sending out circulars about the fellow they call "Joe Walton," and about his course in the Harrisburg Legislature. I am willing to answer to you and to every one of my constituents for my actions. I want to answer one question that has come from the *Gazette* from Versailles township. I would like your attention while I read it, and I do not say special legislation ought to be wiped out of existence then I am mistaken. In 1868 an old gentleman of Pittsburgh went to the Legislature and wanted to buy a piece of property on Diamond alley, which the city owned. it, but he did not want to sell at the price offered. The man who wanted to purchase got a bill passed through the State property for private purposes. I have nothing to corrupt and to hold in my hand. It is House bill No. 1,231, and it is as follows:

AN ACT to incorporate the Mifflin Steam Ferry Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That Benj. Coursin, David Rhodes, J. Wampler and B. B. Coursin, their associates and successors and all persons who may hereafter become holders of the stock hereinafter mentioned, be and they are hereby made a body politic, in deed and in law, by the name, style and title of the Mifflin Steam Ferry Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able and capable in law, to sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and elsewhere and enjoy all of the franchises incident to a corporation, to have a common or corporate seal and the same to alter or renew at pleasure, and shall be able and capable in law and in equity, to take and to hold to them and their successors, either by gift, grant, demise or lease, any lands, or estate for the purpose of making ferry landings and roads, or erecting thereon a suitable *ferry and buildings* for said ferry company, with such lands as may be necessary, and also to take and hold, to the said company any *goods and chattels, sum or sums of money by gift, grant, bargain sale, will demise or bequest from any person or persons whatsoever capable of making the same at their pleasure*, to grant, bargain, sell or dispose of said *company*, and *generally* to do all singular the matters and things which shall be lawful for them to do for the well being and due management of the said *company*, and shall have and exercise all the rights, privileges and immunities necessary for the purposes of the *corporation hereby constituted*.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation shall have the right to purchase and hold and sell again such steam ferry boats and ferry cradles as may be necessary to keep open a ferry communication between the borough of McKeesport and a point at or near the village of Dravosburg, with privilege to erect a landing and to connect with the public road on the new township of Lincoln (on the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers), in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and from the points above and below said places, and the same to employ in and about ferrying, carrying, and transporting (across said river at or between places before mentioned) of persons, vehicles and wagons, horses, cattle and other animals, goods, wares and merchandise, and other things, for that purpose *may purchase, lease and hold from individuals or borough councils any wharves and landings now occupied or in possession of the present owner of the old Monongahela and Youghiogheny ferry*, or such other wharves and landings or landsas they may deem necessary or proper for the purposes and objects by this charter intended, and that they may require in carrying on the business of the said company, and generally to transact and perform all matters and things in relation to the said ferry, and to erect and use such roads, wharves or landings, and the said ferry company shall pay all such damages to be assessed in the same manner as in cases of opening private roads are now by law assessed, but the said ferry company shall have power to assigns, are to have the right to enter upon the lands immediately, and make such wharves, roads or landings as may be deemed by them useful and proper and at such other times as they may elect.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of the said Ferry Company, $50,000, divided into five hundred shares of two hundred dollars each, which the said Company may from time to time, by vote of the majority of the whole stock, at a meeting called for that purpose, increase the capital stock if it should be deemed necessary, on an equivalent to all honest men in the county to use their utmost exertions in behalf of the Reform ticket.

SPEECH OF MR. DRAVO.

Captain J. F. Dravo was then introduced by the President, who said that Mr. D. was well known to most of the citizens of the borough Mr. Dravo spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—I am glad to meet you again under circumstances so favorable as we meet this evening. We come together for a mutual purpose, to talk over matters in which we are all concerned. Our government, principally, is the affairs of the people, and we have a great deal to do with politics, and it does seem to me a point of cardinal importance that a matter of such high as we have a great deal to do, should be of an elevating, pure and high-toned character. And it must commend itself to every one of us that it is of the utmost importance that our politics should be as pure as our religion; that they should be as pure as our morals. These political questions all have their influences upon us, and it is in the investigating, sifting and elevating politics that we assemble this hour. We are, I say, right in lifting to the highest stand-point of purity and patriotism the political principles and maxims of our country, and then when we attempt to discuss these subjects, we will be controlled by the force of our example, to the welfare of the community.

Look at the speeches and the papers of the "regular" party and see if they are not characterized by personal abuse, and to not impress upon the mind of every man the necessity of a reform in the politics of this day. We are all Republicans to sacrifice all independence of thought and independence of action. I thought I had given enough of toil, of labor and of effort for the promotion and perpetuity of the Republican party to entitle me to some consideration, but yet, because I dare to contradict in the deepest of the regular organization in the county, I must be denounced as teaching treason to its highest interests. A man was a Republican to become slaves? Are we to lose all personal independence? Are we to be stripped of all thought and action only as we may obtain them from these corrupt controlling committees of the organization? Are we simply to vote as the Republican party but will admit the necessity of reform? Then, I say, we are wrong and have been going wrong; that men are in the party ruling and controling it for mercenary and sordid purposes, and all admit the necessity of reform, and yet the moment a man lifts his voice in favor of reform, he is denounced all over the country as a traitor to his party. I have not during this campaign, and I shall not during the whole and action only as we may obtain them from these corrupt controlling committees of the organization? Are we simply to vote as the Republican party but will admit the necessity of reform? Then, I say, we are wrong and have been going wrong; that men are in the party ruling and controling it for mercenary and sordid purposes, and all admit the necessity of reform, and yet the moment a man lifts his voice in favor of reform, he is denounced all over the country as a traitor to his party. I have not during this campaign, and I shall not during the whole of the campaign, and I pledge myself to it, indulge in the language of denunciation. I have simply stated the facts as they exist, and I have simply appealed to the people to rise in the majesty of their power and crush out the corruption that has crept into the